FREDERICK DOUGLASS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Assistant Editor.

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NATIONAL LABOR UNION.

Third Day's Proceedings. WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871. The third day's session of the National Labor Union Convention was held in the Fifteenth

lass, secretary. The Committee on Co-operation Societies submitted their report, which, on motion, was referred to the General Business Committee.

Mr. Barbadoes, of Massachusetts, presented a series of resolutions of thanks to Senator Wilson for his able and timely plea in the Atlantic Monthly of the current month, and for his frank recognition of the vital importance of land as a means of that practical education

Mr. Myers, of Maryland, offered a resolution asking the convention to appoint State Labor Unions, and indorsing the New NATIONAL ERA as the organ of the National Labor Union. The Committee on Capital and Labor presented the following

RESOLUTIONS:

Whereas the American people are compelled annually to pay taxes amounting to over \$300,-000,000 for the support of the Government and to meet the interest on a debt incurred to suppress a wicked rebellion; and whereas their ability to bear this enormous annual burden without absolute ruin must depend upon the diversity of labor, the development of our national resources, and the general prosperity of the laboring classes; and whereas this diversity, development, and prosperity can in no way be so effectually promoted and so permanently secured as by such legislation as shall protect our laboring, mechanical, and manufacturing interests against foreign competition, and at the same time create a home market for our agricultural products : therefore,

of justice, wisdom, and humanity.

Resolved, That in view of its vital importance to the laboring masses the Republican party be earnestly advised and requested to engraft the principle of protection to American industry by a high tariff on such foreign imports as we sideration upon the country.

Resolved, That we are irrevocably opposed seventy millions of dollars in gold annually received on duties upon foreign imports should be hereafter collected by a direct tax upon the American people, for the benefit of British capital and labor, and to the destruction of our ity of the people of the country to understand own manufacturing industry.

The chair stated that General Eaton had things in the Southern States, and suggested been invited to address the convention, and that to day be set apart for each delegate to that he was present. wish the delegates to make a statement of ent. the educational interests of their part of the

De Baptiste, Michigan ; Bowen, District of Columbia; Downing, Rhode Island, and Barbadoes, Massachusetts, gave interesting details of the school interests in their States.

General Eaton then thanked the delegates for the information they had imparted to him, and addressed the convention on a system of public education, at length, after which Mr. Downing, from the Committee on Capital and Labor, submitted the following

The very limited time during the intermission of the convention within which your committee have had to prepare a report on capital a report as the importance of the subject dethe question, and shall simply confine themselves to one or two practical points.

is a power to be appealed to. Capitalists should be impressed that there are reciprocal relations between them and the laborer. Let us impress them that they may make their names blessed by using a portion of their means so that those less favored may be bene-

The efforts of the struggling masses to the present time, the world over, without regard working in the old anti-slavery time, when he to nationality or race, show that they have not was called to order by Mr. Downing, who succeeded in results beyond the immediate stated that historical statements were not perpressing demands of simple existence. Some have succeeded beyond this.

The above is true, and it is because the masses have not been generally better informed; because they have not been educated. Had adopted. they been better informed they would have conceived how desirable and profitable cooperative effort would have been in securing the means of administering to their happiness. If this be true, we can hope to be relieved from our present dependent position mainly by education.

This is, however, the work of time; but skall we not be sufficiently enlightened to-day president, in the chair. to observe and apply the agencies used by others looking to ends similar to those we regard as desirable? The interest of labor calls for some central head to look to its interests. Other interests select certain competent agents to plan, devise, and execute for their interest. compensating such agents as is their due for services rendered. This we must do, or we will not succeed. We have not succeeded as we would had we done so. The interests and success of the laborer depends not simply in creating a bureau of labor, to be located at acter would be used. Messrs. G. T. Downing Washington or somewhere else, but measurably and Richard Nelson also made remarks in the in what is equally as necessary, to furnish such bureau with the needful means to carry on its

We come together, talk, resolve, and part : but the essential thing needed, means, is wanted. We admit our poverty, our immediate pressing needs; but we can greatly relieve ourselves by all contributing their mite,

which will be a might in benefiting labor.

The colored laborer in America has been the special victim of avarice and cupidity from the time he first set foot on the continent. He has been held in abject slavey, despeiled of all rights; consequently is, as must be the case, extremely poor. He was freed from the claim of an individual master and became more completely a slave to the impoverished circum. by E. P. Rogers, of Boston, Massachusetts. stances that environed him; he became a subject of the murderous hate now cherished toward him, because of his emancipation and

His first two imperative needs-bread and shelter-he had not when he was declared free ; the want, without money or land, makes him poor indeed; but without them, and added man is struggling against all this.

It was " necessity" that came to his relief to the extent of freeing him. It also invested him with other rights, justly his as a man without crime-a man to the manor born; but justice or kind offices do not stop here; he expects sympathy and assistance; having been robbed and outraged, he asks for as much as is expected and given to others not thus outraged. domain, and Messrs. Rapier, Nelson, and supposed perfectness have been robed in the that can be brought into existence s not expected that the mass will be raised | Green were appointed such committee. suddenly and completely from their present Mr. Frederick Douglass introduced Mrs. by the ideas of an advanced civilization, and dependence; but it is desirable for the good of Colonel Tappan, of Louisiana, who addressed their deep-rooted convictions forced to loose all, the degraded and the elevated, that the the convention at some length on education their hold on the mind of man by great floods country is a fair exchange for their labor. most hamble of community should be elevated and the utilization of the public lands for the of blood that have dyed the land in mourning. Money, that they can comfortably and indecessary information in regard to organization or other part of the accused person?"

exercise his convictions as to the best interest of the body-politic he should be placed beyond the colored citizens of the United that one of the best interest without the convulsion.

If labor and solve the problem.

Not one drop of blood would have been if labor and solve the problem.

If labor has any rights that capital is bound in the restaurance of the colored citizens of the United in the restaurance of the problem. the restraint consequent upon complete dependence for food and shelter, which dependence exists in the consequent upon complete deconnected with the tillage of the soil, is, that
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NEW NATIONAL ERA.

VOL. II,-NO. 2.} WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1871.

pleasure of the lord of the soil. It occurs to your committee how this may,

to some extent, be effected. There are certain profitable and honorable pursuits in the South, thoroughly understood by the freedmen, the address.

prosecution of which lead to successful results. The convention then took a recess until 7 Freedmen in the South, industriously inclined, o'clock. ask the patriotic and humane capitalists of the North not to donate to them any portion of their capital, but to loan the same on sufficient securities, on interest, that they may occupy street Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. B. Logune, such an independent position as will enable of New York, in the chair, and Lewis H. Dougthem as free American citizens to not only freely exercise their judgment as to the best political policy of the nation, but to enable them also to add more extensively to its mate-

rial prosperity. Your committee would simply refer to the unkind, estranging policy of the labor organizations of white men, who, while they make loud proclaims as to the injustice (as they allege) to which they are subjected, justify injustice, so far as giving an example to do so may, by excluding from their benches and their workshops worthy craftsmen and apprentices only because of their color, for no just cause. We say to such, so long as you persist therein we cannot fellowship with you in your struggle, and look for failure and mortification on your part; not even the sacred name of Wendell Phillips can save you, however much we revere him and cherish toward him not only profound respect, but confidence and gratitude. Adjourned to 7:30 P. M.

Evening Session.

The convention reassembled at 7:30 P. M. ad opened with prayer by Biskop Loguen. Mr. J. B. Wolf informed the convention that he was from West Virginia, and asked to be a

self appointed delegate. So ordered. DELEGATES APPOINTED. The following were appointed as delegates, with power to establish labor unions :

Messrs. John Henry, Maryland; Cassius L. King, Illinois; George L. Mabson, North Carolina; William I. White, Georgia; J. W. Resolved, That we believe a high protective tariff both a financial and an industrial necessity in the present condition of the country, and that it is demanded by every consideration South Carolina; Abraham Smith, Tennessee; Richard Nelson, Texas; Robert W. Stokes, Missouri; William Nesbit, Pennsylvania; R. C. Pearce, Florida; Oscar Dunn, Louisiana; Francis Fletcher, Massachusetts; Abraham Ford, West Virginia; Charles Lancaster, Kansas; J. J. Spelman, Mississippi; Elias Ray, produce into its creed, and boldly press its con- New Jersey; A. B. Wolff, Wyoming; Charles Slater, Ohio; A. B. Tinney, District of Colum-bia; James Jefferson, Rhode Island; John K. to the free trade policy of the Democratic Horner, Indiana; John H. Babtiste, Michiparty, which requires that the one hundred and | gan; Lloyd Wheeler, Arkansas; Charles Mc-Lyon, Connecticut, and William Warrick,

> AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH. The chair called attention to the impossibil-

speak ten minutes on the state of the freed-General Laton, in response, said he would men, and invited all the delegates to be pres-ELECTION OF OFFICERS. The annual election of officers was then pro- ing the organization to be in debt \$157.

the executive board was deferred until to-

Messrs. Greene and Downing were appointed a committee to conduct the newly elected president to the chair. The retiring president, Mr. Myers, of Maryland, surrendered the posi- him. tion to Mr. Douglass in a brief and pointed

convention for the honor done him, and hoped and labor, does not permit them to submit such | that the convention would go on in harmony that has been its wont. He advised the delemands. They would not think of entering into gates when they go home to work up and form local societies, and by so doing send at least five hundred delegates to the convention to be The committee express the feeling of the held here next year. He had no strength if colored taborer, when it says he desires, and the convention had none, and if they would believes it to be his interest and duty, to cultimake the strength he would try and direct vate friendly relations with capitalists. Capital them. He called attention, that during the debate of the convention the strictest decorum was recognized, and thought that if the same harmony was continued it would lead to a grand

Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on Labor and Capital, made an additional report, and, on motion, it was adopted. Mr. Wolf was giving a long history of his

tinent to the business of the convention. The Committee on Education, through their chairman, Robert W. Stokes, made a long and comprehensive report, which, on motion, was

Adjourned until 9 A. M. to-morrow.

Fourth Days's Proceedings.

THURSDAY, January 12. The fourth day's session of the National Labor Union was held at the Fifteenth street Presbyterian Church, Rev. J. B. Loguen, vice-

The session was opened by prayer, by the Rev. A. Bowen, of this city. The chairman called attention to the speech made by Mr. Langston, in which Mr. Langston had made some uncalled-for remarks in reference to Senator Hiram Revels, which remarks, upon making inquiry, he found to be untrue in many respects. He was very sorry that the language had been uttered, and he hoped that in the future deliberations of the convention nothing of the same personal char-

Mr. L. Douglass moved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a

MEMORIAL TO BE PRESENTED TO CONGRESS.

urging the immediate passage of Senator Sumner's supplementary bill allowing equal rights and privileges on the railroads of the country, and that the same committee be authorized to cover all the ground of proscriptive education.

Mr. De Baptiste offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the convention to their late president, Isaac Myers, of Maryland, which was passed by acclamation.

Mr. Barbadoes offered a similar resolution of thanks to the Eight-hour League, represented On motion of Mr. Isaac White, the privilege of the floor was extended to Mr. E. A. Redstone, of California, member and representative of the National Labor Convention of the United

Mr. Frederick Douglass introduced General O. O. Howard, who, in response to the invitation, made an extended and interesting adhis situation most deplorable. The colored nable hints for their future guidance and con-

sidetation. A vote of thanks was tendered to General O. O. Howard, on motion of Mr. Douglass. On motion of Mr. J. T. Rapier, a committee of three was appointed to ascertain the best

manner of

on the roadside with his family, if he be not Southwest furnish to the enterprising emigrant administration of affairs upon the principles of murdered, for disregarding as a voter the desirable location for the settlement of indi- equity for the common interest of all the viduals ambitious to acquire independence, people.

education, and power. Passed. No revolution of our day has yet accom-

education, and power. Passed. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mrs. Col. Tappan for her entertaining and instructive

Evening Session.

The convention met at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Downing, from the Committee on Capital and Labor, submitted a report on the savings banks, showing that \$17,000,000 had been deposited by the colored laborers of the country since the banks have been established. On motion, the report was adopted.

Mr. Downing said that there were now some thirty freedmen's savings banks in the country, with a surplus at the present time of over two and a half millions of dollars, and urged upon the colored people of the nation to husband

Mr. Frederick Douglass spoke of the importance of having an eye to the future and husbanding their earnings.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

the colored schools of the District of Columbia, the public peace. to the effect of abolishing caste in the arrangements for public instruction in this District, committee to memorialize Congress to adopt the suggestion.

The resolution was adopted without debate. Mr. Myers, of Maryland, offered the follow-Resolved, That the President of the National Labor Union be requested to correspond with

the Secretary of the Interior and other persons laid upon the table.

souri, as such committee. Mr. Stokes offered the following resolution:

the purity of the elective franchise.

spoke at considerable length.

ing year : Isaac Myers, Maryland ; George T. dom and cunning of man can control it. from the public press the real condition of Downing, Rhode Island; George De Baptiste, Michigan; J. T. Rapier, Alabama; Edwin

ginia; Nelson, Texas; Turner and Williams, erick Douglass, president; Bishop Loguen, of reau, spoke at length, saying that his best labor draws its substance, New York, first vice president; Lewis H. efforts would be used to keep the negro in the cial embarrassment of the laborer; for capital terests that do not receive their support from Academy to its centre," it is common to hear political measures always do. Douglass, secretary; A. M. Barbadoes, Massa- Republican party. He would use no effort to is often destitute of brains. As for instance, importing goods of foreign manufacture with- it declared that Smith will lie, and yet no one chusetts, recording secretary; Anthony Bowen, raise a dollar for the expenses of the Labor in the cotton-growing States, nearly every out any consideration of their effect upon home can point to a specific instance of it. There gresistas, who have double their number in the On motion, the election of nine members of entailed upon the Democratic party.

convention. Mr. Downing said, he for one had some per-

Fifth and Last Day's Session.

FRIDAY, January 13, 1871. The fifth day's session of the National Labor Union was held in the Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church, the president, Frederick

Douglass, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Belcher, of Georgia, offered a resolution condemning both the Democratic party and its sentiments of repudiation; also, the National Labor Congress, which, in its platform adopted in its meeting held at Cincinnati, Ohio, August 19, 1870, criticises violently, unfairly, illogically, the financial policy of the present Administration, and declares, in fact, in favor of the repudiation of our national obligations, and that they utterly condemn the doctrine centained therein as anti-Republican

This was the cause of a spirited debate, in which some unkind words were said. The debate was finally closed by Mr. George T. Downing, who introduced a resolution indorsing the course of Mr. Isaac Myers, president of the Colored National Labor Union, in the National Labor Congress, held in Cincinnati, and expressing entire confidence in his integrity to the principles and policy of the Republican party. The resolution was adopted

by acclamation. Mr. Langston advocated the adoption of latter. the resolutions, eulogizing the address of Mr. Myers before the convention in Cincinnati, and then delivered a long address in support of the position taken by him.

Mr. Robert W. Stokes, from the Committee on Homesteads, submitteed their report, which is replete with useful information.

On motion, the report was adopted. A resolution, indorsing the NEW NATIONAL

ERA as the organ of the convention, was After brief remarks by several members of the convention, Mr. Douglass said that he had invested at least \$8,000 in the ERA, and did not think it altogether right for him to saddle the

Several members subscribed largely to the stock of the paper. On motion of Mr. Isaac Myers, of Maryland, it was

Resolved, That the convention hold its next annual session in Columbia, South Carolina. He promised those present that if they went there they would meet with a hearty reception. The chairman then read a letter which he said he had just received from Hon, D. J. Morrill, in which the writer said he was much gratified at the position taken by the convention on the question of capital and labor: accompanying the letter were several hundred

American Industry." were tendered to Mr. Morrill. adjourned sine die.

Annual Address of President Myers.

thereto the lack of a material friend, makes dress, suggesting to the convention many val- Labor Union, at the opening of the convention : control of the national and local legislation of

revolutions and the revolution of ages. Religious and political dogmas that have divine garb of infallibility, have been uprooted

plished its mission or purpose. Because of the practicability of labor organizations for the ment existing in the Southern States; but a tenacity with which men hold on to the shat- material advancement of the workingmen, all more effective organization will materially relationships of man to man, and of the duty of the duty of the laboring men to adopt that I need not tell you who are from the South- not." backward; their challenging of God to battle. We are threatened with another fearful national convulsion that must entail a chronic paralysis of the great national pulse, which is now seemingly convalescent.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

is the adjustment of the relationship of labor er. The several co-operative associations in question will assume a wider range of discus- not only are they paying good wages, but pay sion, more varied and complex forms and feel- ing a good per centage on the capital invested ings, than in the United States of America, In one instance the dividend upon the capital eign emigrants in the Southern States would and that, without regard to any fixed laws of invested is appropriated to the purpose of furpolitical economy. And from the nature of our institutions and privileges of citizenship, and proposed for the members of the orour institutions and privileges of citizenship, ganization. A preference is often given these there is no country that furnishes so readily Mr. Downing offered the following resolu- the means to solve the problems, and establish some general laws (if they do not already ex-Resolved, That the National Labor Bureau ist) by which labor and capital will be govof the colored men of the nation earneetly en- erned in its business intercourse, without endorse the suggestion made by the trustees of dangering the security of the Government or labor, which is the bone of contention.

will get all of its supposed value, and capital and that the officers of this convention be a will equalize its profits to labor, either by persuasion, reason, or force, is futile, and an utter impossibility. The standard of moral purity, of human nature, that is required to accom-plish a revolution so sublime in our present perance, and economy in the circle of their ganizations based upon color. We believe the months. The movement of the Unionistas to make-up, is too far in the distance for human conception.

There is not a natural antagonism between importance of an advanced education for their ored laborers. capital and labor. To admit it to exist, is to children. in regard to the location of public lands, and admit that there is no Divine economy ruling | Sixth. They restore order and harmony, and to communicate the information obtained to the world's affairs. Their relationship and give a fair chance of competition between capithe executive officers of the National Union of interest are mutual. One cannot exist or pros. | tal and labor. Next to co-operative associaper without the aid and co-operation of the tions for the general advancement of the con-After considerable debate, the resolution was other. If a gulf divides, and strife is engen- dition of the workingmen, as well as to aid dered, it is because of a prejudicial investigat them and all other forms of labor organiza-On motion, a committee was appointed to tion of the cause and effect. The rule is gene- tions, a nominate officers for the ensuing year. The ral. Capital is covetous; labor is prodigal. president appointed Harris, of North Caro- Capital seeks to gather in and increase its should be established in every city in the Unilina; Taylor, of Virginia, and Stokes, of Mis- store, while labor squanders its surplus to gratify superficial tastes. By the management of their surplus or profits, as stated, capital be-Resolved by the National Labor Union, comes the stronger, and labor the weaker That a committee of three be appointed to me- power. They grow in opposite directions. morialize the Congress of the United States Were labor more covetous with its surplus tion to workingmen, trades, &c., and passing alleged annoyances of the accused by Cadets doubtless aided the supple courtiers and intrigection of the ballot-box and the securement of | bilt, Stewart, and Peter Cooper, of New York; John Hopkins, of Maryland, and a thousand The president appointed Messrs. G. T. Down- of other millionaires who commenced life with ing, A. M. Green, and Lewis H. Douglass the their brains and hands, the relationship would be different. Capital would be more equalized. The Rev. C. W. Dennison was called for, and And until labor learns to be more generally the reasons for an advance, can be dispassionfrugal, hold what it gets, and judiciously in-The Committee on Elections reported the vest it, this inequality will forever exist, and ollowing as the Bureau of Labor for the ensu- no combination that can be formed by the wis-

Because of the incapacity and financial weakness of labor and its only source of reve-Belcher, Georgia; George L. Mabsum, North | nue-a day's wages-millions of laborers are Carolina; R. Nelson, Texas; J. E. Taylor, the absolute slaves of capital, receiving a pit-Virginia; A. M. Green, District of Columbia. tance of the wealth their labor produces. And Mr. Harris, of North Carolina, from the Com- even the honest, industrious, and frugal la- TARIFF FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN INmittee on Finance, submitted a report, show- borer often receives less wages than will pro-Messrs. Myers, Maryland; Taylor, VirMessrs. Myers, Maryland; Taylor, VirNéton Toras, Turner and Williams

The annual election of officers was then proling the organization to be in debt \$157.

Professor Langston, of the Freedmen's Buline annual election of officers was then proling the organization to be in debt \$157.

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Professor Langston, of the Freedmen's Buline annual election of officers was the proline annual electio Union until he knew whether they were to be planter this year sowed his fields with cotton, industry. It is suicidal to the labor interests are certain friends of his within the corps who Cortes, have only an equal number in the expecting, when reaped, (without any ability of this country to support any party or policy have talked much with him, at intervals, and Cabinet. Sagasta, late Minister of State, This last remark created a little stir in the to control the market,) to sell for twenty cents looking to a free trade in the goods of foreign of course privately, who maintain that they assumes for the present the portfolios of Fiper pound; instead, it brought but from twelve manufacture. Not only must such a policy have not found him lying at any time. Col. nance and the Interior. He has been hitherto to fourteen cents. In this margin, between reduce the wages of American workmen to the Parsons, who acted as his counsel at the re- Prim's right hand, and it remains to be seen sonal pride animating his bosom, and he did fourteen and twenty cents, lie their entire sub- standard of European wages, but our indusnot want, and would not have, any one beg for stance, and replenishing of stock for the next tries, vast factories and workshops, that are having been led to believe his statements, was which he has shown as a subordinate. Adyear's working of the farm. It is very easy to brought in such unequal competition—their shaken in his faith by the revelation that by miral Beranger remains Minister of Marine; A collection and subscription was taken up, see the disadvantage in this case, to which products must be forced out of the markets documentary evidence he was shown to have he is purely a naval officer, of no prominence and \$112 was raised to meet expenses. The both labor and capital is put. Thousands of of the world, thereby reducing the demand, as given a false report, in denying totally that a in politics. Ruiz Zorilla, late President of Mr. Douglass, taking the chair, thanked the meeting then adjurned until Friday morning. laborers are robbed of their wages. The land well as the price of labor. is bare of subsistence, save wood and cotton, and neither will prevent starvation. This is

produced by the cupidity of capital in the Another instance is the competition between manufacturers on account of the excess of manufactories for the demand of their products. Not only is the price of the material reduced to the lowest point between its cost of production and its marketable value, but the wages of the laborer is reduced to a point of staryation and desperation, which often results in cratic empire, whose footstool would be free strikes. Could there be a corresponding re- trade, ignorance and slavery to the common duction in all the productions or necessaries of life at the same time, then the laborer of a tion of taxes or taxation as the objection to particular branch of industry (in which there educated labor—a class of labor that wants an active competition between capital) may be able to subsist at the reduction of wages forced upon him; or could the laborer subsist port, independent, inventive, and enterprising the same result may be obtained. But the prove a national blessing, but is a national nepolitical economy of the world furnishes us cessity at this time. The future peace and with no such rule or example. In our imme- security of the Government will be infinitely diate observation or history the products of indebted to a national system of education for one branch of industry may decrease in value the youths of the present generation. twenty-five per cent., while the products of another branch, of more general necessity and working classes it is the manna of Heaven.

It is but natural that labor should seek that will put school-houses and the privileges (under such circumstances) to relieve itself of a common English education within sight of from the rapid fluctuations of capital and put | every poor man's domicil in the land. itself in a safe position that it may be able to demand and command a compensation that will | willing to see and consider each other's interafford it an independent living.

TRADES' UNIONS AND STRIKES.

Trades' unions and other combinations are formed for the purpose of advancing the claims est; lift them up, so that the horizon of each yard, only to be greeted with insulting jeers, and protecting the interests of the workmen. will embrace the interest of all, and the folly Unfortunately, by the unwise counsel of brainless leaders, strikes are the first means resorted to as a remedy. Very few instances, if any, the attempt. They would then see how much cause of Smith's annoyances. Tracing up reached us. The curtain fell on the first act, permanent good to the strikers; whilst hundreds of instances can be referred to where its large sense; the development of all the and money, to all parties, and the bankruptcy and dissolution of some of the best workingmen' organizations in the country. When labor challenges capital to battle, capital is generally the victor. For strikes to be at all successful, a combination of all the workmen of a particular branch of industry must be effected extending over every locality where said trade is conducted, and be provided with a fund sufficient to pay the rate of wages demanded during the no aspirations above its daily routine of duties, continuance of the strike. Otherwise it is folly to attempt the experiment. pamphlets, for distribution, on "Protection to

THE LABOR REFORM PARTY, as a means for the elevation of the condition of On motion, the thanks of the convention the workingmen, and to adjust the disputed questions between capital and labor, is a grand After a general discussion the convention farcical clap-trap, cunningly worked upon the unwary workingmen by intriguing politicians, and is even more disastrous to their cause than the numerous ill-advised strikes.

The following is a synopsis of the address elevate the condition of the laboring masses to delivered by Isaac Myers, president of the a financial equality with capital, by getting Delegates of the National Labor Union:
We are meeting in a period of the world's histhe country, is as the heathen philosophy of producing gold by chemical operation. Whilst labor has a general chemical operation. the country, is as deceptious and preposterous to come. tory when all parts of the land seem to be con- interest to be protected by national legislation, such as a national education law, land grants Indeed, we may say, that this is the age of to actual settlers, and a tariff for protection to American industries, it also has certain special interest, the chief of which is wages, in all the been the devotion and guide of individuals and varied industries of the country, which cannot colored, was not permitted to be organized in an act of interference?"

RIGHTS OF LABOR TO ORGANIZE. What is wanting by the laboring men of the and made to feel a filial relation to all thereof; universal security and happiness hinges
thereon.

In the utilization of the public lands for the benefit of the colored people of the South.

Had men been governed in their deliberapendently provide a living for themselves and thereon.

Money, that they can comfortably and independently provide a living for themselves and the simple moral law.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this con-

promote their interest. The necessity and it is because of the great financial embarrasspracticability of labor organizations for the ment existing in the Southern States; but a tered ideas of an irredeemable past; of the re- reasonable-minded men will concede. It is but lieve this condition of the laborers. those who govern to those who are governed; form of organization separate and distinct from ern States of the their Herculean efforts to turn the revolutions politics, that will more readily meet capital in a fair and equitable race.

CO-OPERATIVE LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

Not the least, and probably not the most which to establish a business in the event capi- negro. significant revolutionary contest of the times, tal will not concede living wages to the lab or to capital. There is no country in which this this country are in a flourishing condition; seem to be the only means that can raise the associations by business men because of the and to induce and give security to capital. very superior workmanship found in these es. Provision should also be made for the calling exiles, was cemented by the enthusiasms of tablishments. Co-operative associations pro- of State labor conventions in States at as early duce these results :

First. They seeure the wages demanded by Second. They are practical schools for those But to suppose a millenium in which labor mechanics and laborers who are ambitious to

become capitalists. Third. They teach the workingmen the offices. duties, responsibilities, and risks of capital, and how to respect it. membership.

BUREAU OF INDUSTRY ted States, composed of representatives from should meet once a week for the purpose of upon questions of disputes between employer face. The cause for a reduction of wages, or ately discussed and amicably adjusted.

In most cases where strikes have existed, and great losses sustained by the contending parties, it is because of the failure or indisposition to submit the disputed questions to a board of arbitration.

Next to co-operation for the elevation of the workingmen is the

DUSTRY. produces this finan- United States. It is alike beneficial to all in- officer expressed it, "The case is rocking the

NATIONAL EDUCATION. This is a question in which the workingmen are more directly interested than any other class of citizens. The rich can be educated at pleasure, without feeling the pressure of stand more in need of education, as a means for their elvation, must rely mainly upon a free-school system. The opposition to popular education comes chiefly from that class of American citizens who would build up an aristopeople. The opposition is not so much a quescomfortable surroundings, that will not submit to serfdom that is incapable of self-sup-

To the common people who make up consumption, may at the same time increase Appeals and petitions should be sent, as with twenty-five per cent.; and the decline in the the rushing of a mighty wind, to the halls of former be the cause of the advance in the Congress until the Congress of the United States gives the country a national school law

"Capital and labor must be both able and ests. Make all of either class able to readable to discriminate corretly between right and wrong-render intelligence and virtue supreme in deciding their questions of individual interand wickedness of an appeal to force or fraud on either hand, will be too apparent to invite the more worthless cadets have been the chief "I was at the opera when the news first difficulties."

For justifiable reasons the workingmen of the United States have been much exercised

in regard to the immigration of

The fact of that class of labor being introduced because it is slavish and cheap, and has is put in the market at a fixed rate of wages for a term of years only known to the contracting parties, and that said rate of Chinese wages is much less than could support American workmen, has brought forth a justifiable organized opposition by the workingmen of the United States. This class of labor cannot affect the interest of the colored laborers of the South, though millions immigrated there; and unless there is an improved disposition to ob. the question was declared irrelevant, the subis not likely that contracts with Chinese, or examination of this witness, but it was allowed at 71 o'clock, entered his carriage and drove

The work of the National Labor Union, for

the year 1870, has not been as successful as many friends of our race and cause anticipated. This is because of their inability to comprehend the great amount of work to be done, and the great barriers to surmount. Until the close of the rebellion, labor, white or most of the Southern States, and even now great prejudices exist toward its asserting any ights. Besides, in some localities, it is im- Cadet Anderson recalled. possible to reach the colored laborers except Had men been governed in their delibera- pendently provide a living for themselves and is entirely inadequate. Several hundred letters of; universal security and happiness hinges thereon.

Mr. L. H. Douglass offered the following: tions and conduct by the simple moral law, Resolved, That it is the sense of this converties his convictions as to the hest interest exercise his convictions as to the secretary and conduct by the simple moral law, and old age. To satisfy this demand of labor unto you, "we should do unto you," we should have had the results and labor and solve the problem. As far as we were able, with the limited means

\$2.50 a year in advance 5 Copies for \$10. It has the same right to organization for its | The unions established by the bureau are protection that the merchant or manufacturer generally in a flourishing condition. If their

INSECURITY OF LIFE IN THE SOUTH,

and its effect upon industry; the fearful reign of terror that in large portions of Kentucky, I did not step on it. seem to be the most effective mode of organiza- Tennessee, Georgia, North and South Carotion of a certain portion of the weekly earn- and Texas exists at this time. There is little his written defence,-N. Y. Tribung, Januings for the purpose of forming a capital with or no value placed upon human life, if it be a ary 12, 1871.

condition of the South to the level with other sections of the country. Three millions of for-Fifth. They impress the members with the rially advanced by a co-operation with the col-

Black and White at West Point.

The struggle of the colored cadet at the Military Academy, to clear himself of the charge of W. S. Starring was yesterday further examall industrial and trade organizations, who ined for the prosecution, and then Cadets Bix a reasonable probability, have fully reinstated interchanging opinions, discussing plans of defence. The testimony was chiefly as to death of the Count of Reus, in depriving the organization, accumulating statistics in rela- technical details of the circumstances of the Progresistas of their most able leader, has and employee. This Bureau of Industry will were, however, asked a series of questions by tation in the new cabinet entirely out of probe to the laborer what the Board of Trade or the accused, which resulted, altogether, very portion to their numbers in the Chambers or Chamber of Commerce is to the merchant, much to Smith's advantage. The last ques-Here capital and labor can be brought face to tion and answer of the whole proceedings were as follows:

> you might have stepped upon or pressed against Cadet Smith's foot unconsciously?" against the sole; but I did not step on it."
> Cadet Smith, at this point, closed his exam-Cadet Smith, at this point, closed his examination of witnesses in defence; and here is the ble; the soul of honor and the tool of thieves; point around which the discussion of the case deficient in force, and abounding in style.

worry to the investigation of the mystery. of those most hostile to Smith,) who was con. Prim.

three-fourths of the time since his admission to to close confinement. He has meanwhile, however, progressed in his classes; is spoken of by ings, and resolved not only that they would | Tribune. "cut" him, and let him very severely alone, but also that they would "cut" any cadet who ventured to have anything to do with him in a friendly way. From brooding in his quarters he has sometimes passed out into the barrackshis command. It is ascertained that a few of revolutionary commander:

THE EVIDENCE CONTINUED.

speaking to Cadet Smith?'

in such a manner at him I thought there would be some sort of altercation.' Cadet Anderson?"

"I did not interfere."

testimony?" [The Court was at this point cleared, and version of the affeir is as follows:

if his reply tended to criminate him. be an altercation ?"

"I did not consider it an interference."

of anger, or intention of irritating you?"

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tising square in this paper.

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"Was it not possible that you might have stepped upon or pressed against his foot, un-

consciously "I might have pressed against the sole; but The court then, at 2 P. M., adjourned until tion to accomplish this result. The concentra- lina, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, this morning, when the accused will present

The New Spanish Cabinet.

The first important act of King Amadeus

shows clearly enough, as we had previously indicated, his intention to make the experiment formed in the conspiracies of factionists and Cadiz and the blood of Alcolea, and weathered a day as is convenient for the people to as- all the storms in the Constituent Cortes passed semble in their respective counties and send through in the process of forming the constitu-delegates to represent them. Politics should tion of Spain. Each fraction yielded something be left entirely out of these conventions, and of its most advanced views in the interest of harthe business interests of the people considered. mony. The Democrats accepted the monarchy We hope to have the co-operation of all classes and the Unionists consented to the adoption of of the community, because it is to the benefit religious liberty, and the Progresistas, under of all interests to make labor honest, intelli- their adroit and indefatigable chief, Juan Prim, gent, economical, and enterprising. There is retained their majority in the Chamber, in spite condition of the white laborers will be mate- defeat the government on its financial policy came to pieces in the face of Prim's magnificent generalship on the night of San Jose, and the Progresistas and Democrats saved the organization of the majority against the incoherent attack of Unionists, Carlists, and Republicans. From that to the present the Unionists have been out of office, excepting the temporary asying, will terminate to day, with the presenta- sumption of the Presidency by Topete, on the tion of his written defence, which he placed in wounding of Marshal Prim. But the sagacious the hands of the Judge Advocate vesterday, acceptance by this combination of veteran upon the completion of the examination of the officeholders of the Italian candidacy, and their witnesses summoned in his behalf. Lieutenant easy relinquishment of their own favorite Montpensier the moment his chances fell below by, Birney, and Anderson were recalled for the them in the royal grace. And the tragical Birney and Anderson. The last named cadets ants of the Unionist party to gain a represen-

Serrano, the late Regent, nominal head but real figure-head of that party, succeeds to the By the accused-" Was it not possible that murdered Marshal's place as President of the Council and Minister of War. He can be described in one word as the Governor Hoff-Cadet Anderson-"I might have pressed man of the Liberal Union-always holding some high position, always shirking responsi Mr. Ulloa, a leading lawyer and politician of The difficulty of determining a case against | the same reactionary school, succeds the lib-Cadet Smith under these citcumstances, has eral and enlightened Montero Rios as Minister led to a more general review of some former of Justice. The Democrat Moret is displaced

quest of the court which tried him last season, if he can display the able activity as a leader certain thing had taken place on a given day. the Cortes, who was on the Piedmont Embassy. The Colonel questioned Smith closely about returns to the department he filled some time it, and when he earnestly maintained that he ago, the Ministry of Public Works. He is an was telling the truth, he devoted much toil and | honest and able man, whose natural home would be, perhaps, with the Republicans, had Presently it was found that an amanuensis had he not been kept in the monarchical ranks by pecuniary embarrassment. The poor, who wrongly copied a date. Cadet Gilmore, (one his firm and unyielding devotion to General

cerned in the discovery of this error, ex. As yet the democrats have but one representative in the government, though it may be and he promptly went to Smith and acknowl. intended to give them also one of the places edged that he had wrongly accused him. Col. now cumulated by Mr. Sagasta. But they have Parsons still adheres to the opinion that not | their best man there-we might almost say the only was Smith Innocent of guile or falsehood best monarchical member of the late Cortes. in that affair of the incorrect date, but that he Cristino Martos, Minister of State, is a man has been subjected to much unjust odium on who, as well in figure as in character, seems account of it, even in official orders upon the out of place in a Latin assembly. He has the stout, short bulk, blonde hair, and myopic Cadet Smith has been in arrest for nearly spectacles of a German professor, and a direct earnestness and energy of conviction in public the academy last June. "Arrest" is next thing | matters usually only expected in Americans or English of the better class. His vote in favor of the Castelar amendment for the immediate his instructor as one of the aptest in the artil- abolition of slavery in the Antilles, showed lery class; and Gen. Upton, the Commandant, how firm and thorough are his sympathies with says that ne has unquestionably the ability to freedom; and his steady and consistent efforts pass the entire academic course successfully. in the Chambers in the direction of religious He has preserved good health and undaunted freedom and general education, indicate how Mr. Clark, his patron, of Hartford, correct are his apprehensions of the true and took him from a Southern school, as a "smart safe foundations of a democratic commonboy." He is ascertained to have been a wealth. As it is the Ministry of State with "troublesome" one, however, and rebellious which we are most concerned, it is agreeable against attempts to repress him on account of to know that General Sickles is to have, in our his color. When his admission to the academy future discussions with Spain, an opponent so was announced the several classes held meet- honest, so loyal, and so sympathetic .- N. Y.

How Prim Died.

Special correspondent of the New York and he has retorted with the vilest epithets at the assassination of Prim, the great Spanish

they have in common, how closely and insepa- several affairs, it is shown that several of the when, as the audience strolled through the lobrably they are yoked together. Education, in cadets who most actively tormented him have bies, a government messenger rushed in with powers of man for the best uses, offers for each detected in some other misdemeanor, so that over the house : 'Prim has been shot ! Prim has the grand instrument for the solution of the they were either disgraced or dropped from the been assassinated !' How the news was first uttered aloud; how with electric rapidity it ran over the pit, boxes, gallery, and saloons, it is impossible to say, but as the cry spread the effect Cadet Birney recalled for the defense-By the accused: "Why did you think that Cadet tain head for news, I hastened to the War Anderson would compromise his dignity by Office, where the General lived. There was a crowd of carriages at the entrance to the orna-"One reason was, I saw Cadet Smith looking mented grounds surrounding the palace of war. The throng of idlers were obstructing the sidewalks and ways in spite of the thick snow. As "What reason had you for interfering when, I went up the broad staircase, the guard, which as you say, you saw Cadet Smith staring at had been instantly doubled, sorrowfully pointed out the reddish blotches on the balustrade. 'The General's blood!' he whispered. 'The "Would the desire expressed by you that General Adjutant gave me the first connected Cadet Smith might be sent away influence your story. He witnessed the scene, having occupied a front sert in the carriage. His own

"Prim and two aids, as usual, left the Cortes serve the contracts with labor in the South, it ject not having been referred to in the direct at the conclusion of the debate in the afternoon any other kind of labor that must be observed as a matter of indulgence, the Judge Advocate rapidly the shortest way to the War Office. The and respected, will be made for a generation cautioning the witness that he need not answer streets were deserted at the point where the Calle del Turea debouches into the Alcalla, the broadest street in the city, through a nar-"Would you not consider it as an act of in- row passage. Two hired cabs were drawn up terference by thus addressing Cadet Anderson and obstructed the way. This was so common because you thought, as you say, there would an event, however, that it would scarcely attract notice; but Lieutenant Mayo, my informant, dropped a glass in the door nearest him and "What do you consider this remark, if not looked out just in time to see two men, who were carrying their weapons under their long "Merely a remark made to Cadet Ander- Andalusion clonks, advancing from the shadow of the cabs. He had barely time to cry out 'Stop! General, they are going to fire,' when By the accused-"Are you sure that the the muzzles of the blunderbusses were dashed you are steel-plated against the Ku-Klux bul- curve in the ranks, mentioned in your previous into the carriage through the windows on either lets. Again, the facilities of furnishing the ne- testimony, did not press you against the foot hand, shivering the glass to atoms, and the contents were discharged point blank at the "Yes."
"When you speak of accused staring at you, undistinguishable in the darkness. The next undistinguishable in the darkness. The next undistinguishable in the darkness. do you mean by that there was any indication | moment the assassins started back under cover of the cabs, and so around into the Alcalla, where they mounted two horses that were tied "Before accused spoke, had you any idea to trees and in an instant were safe from purat our disposal, and very often using our own private funds, we have accommodated the de-